

THEATRE ROYAL.
(THE THIRD NIGHT.)
On WEDNESDAY Evening, February 21, 1877,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
The Last New Comedy, called,
HE WOULD BE A SOLDIER.
As now performing at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden,
with universal applause.
With New Dresses and Decorations.
Sir Oliver Oldstock,
Colonel Talbot,
Crevel,
Mandeville,
Count Pierpoint,
And Calby, (with a Song in character),
Harriet,
And Charlotte,
After the Play, a favourite Song by Mrs ILIFF.
To which will be added, a FARCE, in Two Acts, altered and
curtailed from Mr SHERIDAN'S favourite Entertainment of
The Critic; or, a Tragedy Rehears'd.
Puff,
Dangle, Mr ILIFF;—Sneer, Mr SPARKS;
And Sir Fretful Plagiary, Mr MOSS.
Mrs Dangle, Mrs WOODS.
TRAGEDIANS.
Don Ferolo Whiskerados, Mr LA-MASH;
The Beef-eater, Mr HALLION;
And Tiburina, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS.
Italian Family, by Mr BELL; Mrs J. BLAND;
And Mrs ILIFF.
To conclude with a SEA-FIGHT,
And the Taking of the SPANISH ARMADA.

On TUESDAY the 27th February, will be performed,
In **ST CECILIA'S HALL,**
SIGNOR URBANI'S CONCERT
Of VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
The Vocal Parts by
Signor SULTANI, Sig. PERETTI, Sig. TORREGGIANI
From Italy,
And Sig. URBANI.
The plan of the Concert will be given in a future bill.
Tickets may be had of Sig. Urbani at his house in War-
ren's Close, and at all the music shops.

Landed Gentlemen and Farmers
IN SCOTLAND,
At a Meeting of these Gentlemen who are generally term-
ed the GREAT DISTILLERS, it was stated, that the
Scotch Barley had been raw, and unfit for shipping, owing
to a bad harvest; but that it was now in better order.—They
therefore resolved, That they shall purchase of Scotch Bar-
ley, from twenty to thirty thousand Bolls, and for that pur-
pose they have appointed James Craig, Esq; Edinburgh, to
buy that quantity for them, to correspond with those who
have barley for sale, and to give them a fair and marketable
price for it.

At Dornoch, Feb. 6, 1877.
A Meeting of the Gentlemen, Freeholders, Commis-
sioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace for this
county of Sutherland.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES SUTHER-
LAND of Uppat, Esq; in the Chair.
THE Meeting taking under consideration the plan for a
proposed union of the King's and Marischall Colleges of A-
berdeen into one University, and having maturely considered
the same, and reasoned thereupon, are unanimously of op-
inion, that they should not give their approbation or counte-
nance to such union; and they accordingly disapprove there-
of, for reasons expressed in their minutes. And they ordain
this, as their declaration against the said plan and union, to
be published in the Caledonian Mercury and Edinburgh Cour-
rant. And they recommend to the Prefes to send a copy of
this Resolution to the Member for the county; and to beg,
that he may oppose such union's being carried into execu-
tion, if application for that purpose shall be made to Parlia-
ment. (Signed) JAMES SUTHERLAND, P.
N. B. At a Meeting of the Magistrates and Town-coun-
cil of Dornoch, held the same day, they were unanimously
of the same opinion.

Plan and Estimate Wanted,
For building a CHURCH in the Parish of Dumbarnie, by
the Bridge of Earn, near Perth.
A Plain Convenient Country CHURCH, with an AISLE
from the back part thereof, lofted over, and a Gal-
lery in like manner on each end; the whole calculated to
contain about 900 persons, and the Estimate to extend to e-
very particular for completing the Church, for being entered
by the Minister and the Congregation.—Plans and Estimates
will be received by Sir Thomas Moncrieff, Bart. at Moncrieff
house, any time before the last day of March next.
Dumbarnie-Manse,
14th February 1877.

The Edinburgh and Kelfo Fly
WILL set out from Mr HORSINGTON'S, at the Crofs
Keys in Kelfo, every Monday, Wednesday, and Fri-
day; and from Mr DUMBRECK'S, at the White Horse
Inn, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, every Tuesday, Thurs-
day, and Saturday; precisely at eight o'clock in the morn-
ing. Each Passenger to pay Half-a-Guinea, and be allowed
one stone of luggage; all above to pay one shilling per
stone. Passengers taken up on the road to pay 3d. per
mile. Have proper conveniences for luggage, parcels, &c.
The proprietors will not be accountable for cash forwarded
by this Fly as a parcel, without it be particularly entered as
such, and paid for accordingly.
N. Those who may have occasion to take out the full
seats of this Fly, may be accommodated at an early or later
hour.

This being the proper Season for using
MSPILSBURY'S DROPS,
A fresh Supply is just received by the Coach.
ANNE MACLEAN, residing in Edinburgh, having
been long affected with a fever, was recommended
to the vendor of Mr Spillbury's drops, by Messrs Stewart
and Storie of this city. She accordingly took two or three
bottles of this valuable Medicine, which has had such won-
derful effects as to remove entirely her febrile complaints;
and she is now perfectly cured.
Edin. July 8, 1866.
This cure will be sufficiently authenticated to the full sa-
tisfaction of any person, on applying to JOHN CAW, head
of Lady Stair's Close, Lawn Market, where these Drops
are sold in bottles at 5s. each, and large bottles at 22s.
each, duty included. Where also may be had, Mr Spillbury's
Treatise on the Scurvy, Gon., &c. twenty-second edition,
Price 2s. Also, Compound Balsam, for Colds, Asthma,
Hooping Coughs, &c. price 1s. duty included.
The Drops and Treatise are also sold by A. Thomson, A-
berdeen, and J. Duacan, Glasgow.

STATE LOTTERY.
TICKET, No. 25,958. first drawn, en-
titled to ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, and No.
45,433, a Prize of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS the first
day, and No. 2394 FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS the Sixth
day, was divided in shares, by Messrs RICHARDSON and
GOODLUCK, and sold at their Offices, Bank Buildings,
Cornhill, Charing Cross, and at WHITE and MITCHELL'S,
opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh, where undrawn
Tickets and Shares, received by this post, may be had;
and all business respecting the Lottery transacted agreeable
to act of Parliament, and no where else on their account.

Teas, &c. in Wholesale and Retail.
JUST now arrived from the last sale of the East-India Com-
pany, a quantity of very fine TEAS, which were bought
by an eminent broker of experience, and will be sold for re-
ady money only, at the following prices, viz.
per lb. per lb.
Very best Bohemian, 5s. 0d. Superfine Congou, 5s. 6d.
Congou Bohemian, 5s. 3d. Fine Souchong, 5s. 6d.
Good Congou, 5s. 0d. Very best ditto, 5s. 6d.
Superior ditto, 5s. 10d. Good Green Tea, 6s. 0d.
Fine ditto, 4s. 3d. Very fine Hyson, 7s. 0d.
Very fine ditto, 4s. 10d. Superfine ditto, 9s. 0d.
The above Teas will be found of the best qualities, and at
least 3d. per lb. lower than what are shipped to this place
by the London grocers in wholesale; and in order to put the
retail business upon an equal if not a superior footing to that
of London, the trett allowed of 4 per cent. by the East-India
Company will also be given in retail, which entitles the
purchaser to 1 oz. every 2 lb. and to 2 oz. every 3 lb. It
shall always be studied to have a fresh and complete assort-
ment from every sale, to meet the approbation of the public.
And in order to regulate the prices of Tea as far as possible,
and to prevent impositions, it is proposed to give the public
a fair rate of the original cost of every file at the Company's
warehouse, as well as the prices charged, which will prevent
the Tea Business being carried on by improper persons.
Also the following Wines and Fruits.
LEMONS, CHINA and SEVILLE ORANGES.
St. CATHERINE'S PRUNES, in chests & half chests.
Also a quantity of very fine Italian RAISINS, of a rich
quality, fit for making wine, which will be sold at 24 l. Ster-
ling per ton.
Some very fine Walnuts, Chestnuts, and French Rynods.
Those that buy the Oranges for Marmalade will be
entitled to sugar for making the same one halfpenny per
pound below the current prices.
Port and Sherry Wine of the best quality, and lowest
prices, of any in town.
Orders for the above addressed to Alexander Thomson, at
his warehouse, High Street, Edinburgh, will be properly at-
tended to.

FINE FRESH TEAS, &c.
JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer in Edinburgh,
most respectfully informs his Customers and the Public,
That he has on hand a large stock of
CONGO AND SOUCHONG TEA,
Which were purchased for his account, at the last sales of
the East India Company, by the most experienced brokers
and dealers in that article; which tea is selling at his ware-
houses at the head of Canongate and High Street, Edin-
burgh, in the original packages, from 3s. 6d. to 6s. per lb.
in proportion to the quality; the same weight, tare, and
trett, will be allowed, that is granted by the East India Com-
pany.
He has also on hand above fifty chests of Real Fine Fresh
SWEDISH Congo and Souchong TEAS, which he sells from
5s. to 6s. per lb. This Tea is equal in quality to what was
sold at the Company's last sale from 7s. to 8s. per lb. be-
sides the duty of 12 and an half per cent.
He also sells best West India Rum, hydrometer proof, at
8s. per gallon—Single ditto at 6s.—French Brandy, Dutch
Geneva, Port and Sherry Wines, of the best qualities and
lowest prices—Best Malt Whisky, glass proof (or 16 per cent.
under hydrometer proof) at 2s. 6d. per gallon.
Good lump Sugar at 8d. and powder ditto at 6d. per lb.
to tea and spirit customers.
As he purchases the above goods at the best and cheapest
markets, he can assure the public that none in the trade has
it in their power to underfell him.

TO COVER THIS SEASON,
At Darnhall, near Peebles,
HERCULES, (late the property of
Sir Archibald Hope), at One Guinea a Mare, and
Half-a-Crown to the Groom.
N. B. Good grafts for Mares, at the usual price.
TO COVER THIS SEASON,
At Ballencreeff, East-Lothian,
CHAMONT, at One Guinea a Mare,
and Half-a-Crown to the Groom.
He is got by Matchem, dam by Alcides. Chamont is
remarkable for figure, strength, action, and a good constitu-
tion.
Grafts for Mares, at the usual price.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THURSDAY, Feb. 15.
As soon as one hundred Members had assembled,
the House proceeded to ballot for a Committee on
the late election for the city of Norwich.
The Gentlemen nominated for that purpose were
the following, viz.
Sir G. Yonge, Bart. Chairman.
P. Hume, Esq; A. Brodie, Esq;
Hon. D. Ryder, M. Pringle, Esq;
J. Baring, Esq; Lord Vis. Bayham,
P. Orchard, Esq; C. Skene, Esq;
W. Drake jun. Esq; J. G. Knight, Esq;
J. Martin, Esq; W. Wemyss, Esq;
H. Addington, Esq; } Nominees.
G. Dempster, Esq; }

A fresh ballot was then entered into, for the ap-
pointment of a Committee to ascertain the merits of
the late election for the city of Carlisle.
The following are the names of the members no-
minated to form that Committee.
Hon. W. Grimston, Chairman.
H. Thornton, Esq; J. Macbride, Esq;
Sir J. Sinclair, Bart. S. Thornton, Esq;
H. Burrell, Esq; R. Grosvenor, Esq;
W. Jolliffe, Esq; B. B. Hopkins, Esq;
Hon. T. Thynne, W. Pochin, Esq;
W. Mitford, Esq; R. Masters, Esq;
Hon. T. Pelham. } Nominees.
Sir John Jervis, K. B. }

The two ballots being terminated about six
o'clock, the House proceeded to the other business
of the day; and having agreed to several motions
for the delivery of various papers, resolved, that a
Committee of the whole House should consider fur-
ther of the Ways and Means to-morrow.
A report of the bill for establishing a Court of
Judicature in the environs of Botany Bay, was then
presented by Mr Burgess.

This report being read, the bill was ordered to
be engrossed.
Mr Dempster rose, and signified his request, that
a part of Mr Pitt's two bills relative to the govern-
ment of the British territories in Hindostan, should be
read.

The motion which he made for this purpose be-
ing complied with, he made some observations on
the petition lately presented to the House from Ben-
gal. This petition, he said, contained such com-
plaints against the bills he had just mentioned, as
merited some degree of attention. It complained
of the most flagrant violations of the rights and pri-
vileges of Britons, enforced by those bills. And
this, he observed, was the first opportunity which
the petitioners had had of expressing their dissatis-
faction with the bills in question.—He would there-
fore move, that on Tuesday next a Committee of
the whole House should be formed, for the purpose
of considering the Acts above mentioned; that this
petition should be referred to that Committee; and
that Counsel should be admitted to the bar of the
House, in support of the allegations comprehended
in the petition.

Mr Dundas objected to the time proposed by the
Hon. Gentleman for going into a Committee, and
wished that he would defer his motion till next
Tuesday. He spoke with some warmth of the com-
plaints expressed in the petition, and observed, that
the statutes alluded to did not deserve the reprobation
which some had thrown out against them.

Mr Dempster having vindicated the petitioners
from suspicion of unjustifiable complaints, said, he
had no objection to withdrawing his motion for the
present, and making it on Tuesday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved for
leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of lotteries
which being granted, he immediately presented to
the House a bill for that purpose. This bill, he
remarked, was in substance the same with that which
this House had lately passed, excepting the amend-
ment which had been applied to it by the House of
Lords. He moved, that this bill should be read a
first time.

This motion being complied with, it was imme-
diately afterwards read a second time.

The second reading of it was followed by its
being put into a Committee of the whole House, of
which Mr Gilbert was nominated Chairman.
Mr Fox renewed his objections to the clause
which tended to the legalizing of insurance. He
had heard no sufficient reason assigned, why the per-
mission of insuring whole tickets should remove the
inconveniences resulting from the insurance of
shares. And the arguments that militated against
the insurance of shares would, in his opinion, apply
with equal force to the insurance which the present
bill would render legal. He then requested the
Chairman to read the clause that permitted insurance
together with the amendment introduced by the
Lords.

This amended clause being read, he observed,
that the mischief likely to arise from it was in some
measure removed; but that it was still objectionable.
He therefore moved, that it should not be suffered
to remain a part of the bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it un-
necessary to repeat the arguments which he had sta-
ted on a former occasion, in support of the clause in
question, as well as of the whole bill. He would
only remark, that every other species of insurance,
except that which the bill legalized, would sustain an
effectual prevention, to which the amendment intro-
duced by the Upper House added some force.

Mr Fox threw out some further remarks against
giving a sanction by law to insurance.

Mr Alderman Townshend considered lotteries as a
mode of raising money that was pernicious in itself,
and became still more so when accompanied with in-
surance. Every session at the Old Bailey, he said,
exhibited instances of the trial of persons who were
tempted to the commission of robbery, by the pros-
pect of gambling in the lottery with the produce of
their injustice. He should therefore cheerfully vote
against the clause.

Sir Benjamin Hammett, Mr Drake junior, and
Sir James Erskine, said a few words in the de-
bate.

The gallery was then cleared, and the House di-
vided, when there appeared
For the clause 88
Against it 57
Majority 31

Mr Sheridan rose to express his hopes that this
bill was not to be perpetual, or that its operation
would be restricted to a short period. He adverted
to the lottery bill introduced into the House in the
last session by Mainwaring; in the preamble to
which, insurance had been highly condemned. The
House would therefore act inconsistently, in now

legalizing that which they had so lately reprobated.
He then moved, that an additional clause should be
annexed to the bill, limiting the duration of it to
the space of one year. By that time, he thought,
the House would have ample time for preparing a
bill that would more effectually guard against the
mischiefs of lotteries, than the present hasty pro-
duction.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not perceive
any necessity for the limitation proposed by the Hon.
Gentleman.

Mr Sheridan rose again, to maintain the propriety
and reasonableness of his motion.

Mr Drake, jun. and Sir Benjamin Hamet like-
wise spoke; after which the House proceeded to a
division on Mr Sheridan's motion; when the num-
bers were as follow:

For the motion — 63
Against it — 94
Majority against it — 31

Mr Sheridan's motion being negatived, the bill,
as it then stood, was read a third time, and passed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer now rose, and
moved, that a Committee of the whole House
should this day, resume the consideration of that
part of his Majesty's speech which related to the
Treaty of Navigation and Commerce with France.

Mr Fox was astonished that a motion of this na-
ture should be so suddenly made. The Right Hon.
Gentleman, he said, ought to have given previous
notice of it. And, as the two ballots of this day
had taken up so much time, he thought it was now
too late in the day for renewing the deliberations
on the French Treaty.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer affirmed, in re-
ply, that he did not think there were more than two or
three in the House who were ignorant of his having
promised such a motion for this day.

Mr Fox declared, that he had the misfortune to
be in that predicament.

Sir Francis Basset condemned the haste with
which the Right Hon. Gentleman pressed on the
House a business of such magnitude and importance;
and begged leave to move an amendment to the mo-
tion; importing, that, for the words "this day,"
there be substituted the word "to-morrow."

Mr Drake, jun. agreed with the Hon. Baronet
in the reasonableness of omitting, on this evening,
the consideration of the Treaty.

A division now took place on Sir Francis Basset's
amendment; when there appeared,
For it, — 59
Against it, — 145
Majority, — 86

Mr Minchin rose to request an explanation of
some particulars relative to the wine trade, which
he wished to be informed of before the House should
go into a Committee on the Treaty.

Mr Fox justified the request of the Hon. Gentle-
man, and deemed it a proper time to make it before
the forming of the Committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered the
request, as irregular and unreasonable.

Mr Minchin spoke again on the subject, after
which,
Mr Sheridan rose, and remarked, that the pre-
sent was a good opportunity of intimating doubts,
and desiring explanations before the subject should
be canvassed in the Committee. He then made
some remarks upon the Convention with France, and
expressed his doubts with regard to two particulars
mentioned in that Convention.

Mr Grenville endeavoured to remove the doubts
of Mr Sheridan; after which
Mr Fox said a few words on the same head.

Mr Pitt's motion was then put, and carried with-
out a division.

Mr Pelham moved, that Sir Elijah Impey and Mr
Middleton should attend to-morrow at the bar of the
House, to be examined on their transactions with
Mr Hastings. But he was informed, that his mo-
tion was offered too late, the question for the im-
mediate appointment of a Committee on the Treaty
having already passed.

Mr Beaumont was called to the Chair on this oc-
casion.

Mr Pitt moved, That all wines imported from
France, directly to England, shall be subject to no
higher duties than the wines imported from Portugal
now pay.

Mr Flood, in a long speech, opposed the Treaty
in whole upon much the same grounds as Mr Fox
had on a former day, and concluded with giving his
negative to the motion.

Mr Wilberforce replied, and was followed by
Messrs Fox, Dundas, Drake, Brook Watson, Powis,
Huffey, Pitt, Grenville, and Sheridan. At two
o'clock, Mr Fox moved a previous question of ad-
journalment, when a division was called for. The
numbers were,
For the adjournment, 76
Against it, 191
Majority, 115

After which Mr Pitt's motion was put, and
carried without a division. The House adjourned
at half past two o'clock Friday morning.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, FEB. 16.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	18s. 3d.	17s. 6d.	17s. 0d.
Barley,	16s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	14s. 0d.
Oats,	13s. 9d.	12s. 6d.	11s. 0d.
Pease,	18s. 0d.	17s. 0d.	—

By the KING,
A PROCLAMATION.
GEORGE R.

WHEREAS William Duke of Queensberry and James Earl of Abercorn were duly elected and returned to be two of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, to sit in the House of Peers in the present Parliament of Great Britain: And whereas the said William Duke of Queensberry hath, by letters patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the twenty-first day of August, in the twenty-sixth year of our reign, been created a Baron of our kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, title, and style of Lord Douglas, Baron Douglas, of A-melbury in the county of Wilts; and the said James Earl of Abercorn hath, by like letters patent, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of August, in the said twenty-sixth year of our reign, been created a Viscount of our kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, title, and style of Viscount Hamilton; by means whereof the said William Duke of Queensberry and James Earl of Abercorn have respectively ceased to sit in the House of Peers, as representatives of the Peerage of Scotland, whereby their seats in that character are become vacant: Now, in order to the electing two other Peers of Scotland, to sit in their room, we do, by the advice of our Privy Council, issue forth this Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holyroodhouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of March next, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and choose two other Peers of Scotland to sit and vote in the House of Peers of this present Parliament of Great Britain, in the room of the said William Duke of Queensberry and James Earl of Abercorn, by open election and plurality of voices of the Peers that shall then be present, and of the proxies of such as shall be absent, (such proxies being Peers) and producing a mandate in writing duly signed before witnesses, and both constituent and proxy being qualified according to law. And the Lord Clerk Register, or such two of the Principal Clerks of the Session as shall be appointed by him to officiate in his name, are hereby respectively required to attend such meeting, and to administer the oaths required by law to be taken there by the said Peers, and to take their votes, and, immediately after such election made, and duly examined, to certify the names of the Peers so elected, and sign and attest the same in the presence of the said Peers the electors, and to return such certificate into our High Court of Chancery of Great Britain. And we do strictly charge and command, that this Proclamation be duly published at the market-cross at Edinburgh, and in all the county towns in Scotland, twenty-five days at least before the time hereby appointed for the meeting of the said Peers to proceed to such election.

Given at our Court at St James's, the sixteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, in the twenty-seventh year of our reign.

GOD Save the KING.

Whitehall, Feb. 17.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. Robert Pearson to the Church and Parish of Lady-Kirk, in the Presbytery of Chirnside and county of Berwick, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Todd.

The King has been pleased to appoint James Stewart, Esq; to be Commissary of the Commissariat of Orkney and Zetland, in the room of Patrick Grame, Esq; deceased.

The King has also been pleased to appoint George Pratt, Esq; to be Deputy Keeper of the Register of Seafines and Reversions in the Shire of Kinross, in the room of Charles Cooper, Esq; deceased.

Copenhagen, February 2.

The birth-days of his Danish Majesty and of the Prince Royal were celebrated here this week in the usual manner.

Baron Krudner, the Russian Minister, has had his audiences of the King of Denmark, and of the different branches of the Royal Family.

War-Office, Feb. 17. 1787.

Second battalion of the Royals, William Cochrane, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Hamner.

17th Regiment of Foot, Major Thomas Pitcairn, from the half-pay of the late 82d Regiment, to be Major, vice Robert Clayton.

43d Regiment of Foot, Richard Quarrell, Gent, to be Ensign, vice William Baker.

Lieutenant Joseph Sawkins, from the half-pay of the late 99th Regiment, to be Lieutenant in Captain Elrington's Independent Company of Invalids at Plymouth, vice Samuel Hadley.

LLOYD'S LIST.—Feb. 16.

THE Elizabeth, King, (late Peacock), from New Providence to London, is put into Charleston in distress.

The L'Aimable Charlotte, Timon, from Certe for Rowen, is carried into Ramsgate, with loss of anchors, cables, sails, and other damages. She sailed the 23d of November last.

The St Michael's Packet, Cofnahan, from Bona to Malaga, is lost in Malaga Bay.

Captain Palmer, of the Increase, arrived in the river from Honduras, on the 4th ult. in lat. 35. 20. lon. 65. spoke the Robert, Cowan, from Londonderry to Virginia; had lost her boat, and received other damage. On the 29th ditto, lat. 49. 40. lon. 12. spoke the Betty and Esther, —, from Bristol to Antigua.

The Providence's Endeavour, Taylor, from Yarmouth to Hull, going into Bridlington harbour, struck against the pier, stove in her bow, and sank soon after.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

RECEIVED from the Commons, and read a first time, the Marine mutiny bill, the New South Wales judicature bill, and the lottery bill.

Finished hearing counsel in the cause between Kello and Taylor, and reversed the decree.

A motion was made by Lord Stormont relative to the time of discussion of the Commercial Treaty, which was answered by the Lord Chancellor, and the House adjourned to Monday.

On Monday the appeal Robertson against Inglis was heard in part, and Wednesday the hearing was finished. This is a question of marriage depending upon a number of letters written by the appellant

to the respondent, in which he calls her his dear wife, and subscribes himself her loving husband.—The letters were very strong, that the Court of Session unanimously found them married persons.

After hearing counsel, the Lord Chancellor moved to affirm the decree.—Counsel for the appellant, Solicitor General McDonald and Mr T. Erskine; Solicitor, Mr Spottiswood. Counsel for the respondent, Mr Adams; Solicitor, Mr Chalmer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

Ordered out a new writ for Durham, in the room of General Lampton, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

WEST FLORIDA PLANTERS.

Mr Dempster presented a petition from this body of men, which he said he had communicated to the Minister, requesting to know when it would be convenient to answer it. He had not received any reply to this request, and he now desired that the House might be informed as to the same point.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer owned he was not ready to make any explicit reply to the honourable Gentleman at present, but that the moment he could, the honourable Gentleman should certainly be informed.

Mr Dempster presented another petition from the Planters of East Florida, urging also that it might be taken into immediate consideration.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made nearly the same reply to this as he had done to the other.

HASTINGS'S IMPEACHMENT.

The order of the day being called for going into the charges against Mr Hastings,

Mr Pelham moved, that the order of the day be put off till Tuesday next.

This being ordered,

He also moved, that Sir Elijah Impey, and Nathaniel Middleton, Esq; be ordered to attend the House on that day.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to know, if the business of the charges were intended to be gone into, notwithstanding the examination of the evidence ordered to attend.

Mr Pelham said, it would depend entirely on the nature and length of the evidence before the Committee.

COMMITTEE ON THE FRENCH TREATY.

The order of the day being moved, that the Speaker do leave the chair,

Mr Fox rose, he said, to do that to-day which would have been much more properly done last night. He then adverted to the nature of the Methuen Treaty, and regretted that its importance to the trade, the politics, and the navigation of this country, was not more generally understood and believed. He esteemed it as a maxim, that the resolution of last night was a material infraction of that treaty.

He asked if the Committee were aware of what would probably follow? Were they prepared to approve of a rupture with so ancient an ally as the House of Lisbon? Or did any man imagine that the Court of Portugal would regard the preference thus given to the wines of another country with indifference? He was convinced for one, that all our trade and connection with that country were wretchedly hazarded by what had been already done. He put the case to the honourable Gentleman, that supposing Portugal had done by us as we have done by her, would the Right Hon. Gentleman, would the country at large, or would this House regard it in any other light than as an infraction of that confidence and mutual reliance which had so long subsisted between the two kingdoms? And was it not as much becoming our dignity in the one case as the other, to do as we would be done by? It certainly was unworthy of that generosity in which we have always placed our greatest pride to assume a stile in negotiating with Portugal, which we had not done in our treaty with France. For these and an infinite variety of other reasons, which he urged with great pertinence and ingenuity, he moved a proposition to this import, that the duties on all the wines imported from Portugal to this country should only amount to two thirds of that imported directly from France.

Sir Grey Cooper seconded the motion, and contended, that the negotiation should have begun with the Court of Portugal, instead of France, and that it was the duty of Government to accommodate the latter to the former, and not the former to the latter. He did not understand the extreme propensity which there appeared in Administration to suit every thing so much to the French. He stated the importance of the Portugal trade, and imputed to that source the immense riches, and very extensive navigation, we at present enjoy above all the nations on earth. He quoted the treaty in Latin, and complained that the translation was imperfect and incorrect.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was happy to be of opinion, that it was by no means necessary to follow, the Hon. Gentleman into all that detail of statement and reasoning on which he had founded the motion now made to the Committee. There were but very few points which he thought had any relation to the argument, and these required no tedious refutations. The great principle assumed by the Hon. Gentleman, that the resolution of last night was an infraction of the Methuen Treaty, he did not admit. The answer to that affirmation was short and decisive: supposing all the bad consequences, which had been predicted by the Hon. Gentleman, from the admission of French wines and spirits into this country, none of these could possibly take effect till the period at least of passing the bills, which must give effect to the Treaty. He did not think it would then be any infraction of the Treaty on our part. But to prevent even that appearance, he had stated what was meant to be done. And he trusted the executive Government would be credited in the declaration which had been made to that effect.

Mr Powis contended, that the vote of the Committee was liable, at least, to the construction of his Right Hon. Friend, Mr Fox, and the House; and it was certainly unworthy the House of Commons to

act equivocally, or do any thing that might subject the country to inconvenience, or beyond the faith of treaties.

Mr Sheridan also said a few words, in which he pressed the necessity of agreeing to the motion of his Right Hon. Friend.

Mr Fox, in consequence of the Minister's promise of bringing forward some measure to preserve the Commercial Treaty, declined taking the sense of the House on the motion he had stated.

A short altercation then took place between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr Fox, concerning some verbal inaccuracy into which the latter had fallen, and which brought the laugh of the Committee against him. After which the question, that the Speaker do leave the chair, was put, and agreed to, without any division.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, Mr Beaumont in the chair,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, "that it is the opinion of the Committee, that the VINEGARS of France, instead of sixty-seven pounds five shillings and three pence and twelve-twentieths of a penny sterling per ton, which they now pay, shall not, for the future, pay, in Great Britain, any higher duties than thirty-two pounds eighteen shillings and ten pence and sixteen-twentieths of a penny sterling per ton."—Agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, "that the BRANDIES of France, instead of nine shillings and sixpence and twelve-twentieths of a penny sterling, shall, for the future, pay in Great Britain only seven shillings sterling per gallon, making four quarts English measure."

Here an altercation took place between Mr Sheridan and Mr Pitt, in consequence of the former having made an assertion which the latter contradicted.

Mr Dempster expressed his satisfaction with the motion, as lowering the duties on brandies would more effectually tend to the prevention of smuggling. Talking of the Commutation Act, he said, that many people who could not employ their money in the tea trade, applied it for the purpose of smuggling brandies, gin, and other commodities.

Mr Alderman Hammet approved of the motion. He said, that he had an alteration to propose concerning the malt-tax, which he was confident every Scots Gentleman would agree to.

Sir E. Ashley, Sir J. Erskine, Mr Grenville, Mr Fox, Mr Pitt, Sir James Johnstone, Lord Pembroke, and several others spoke, when the motion was agreed to.

It was also resolved, "that the Oil of Olives, coming directly from France, shall, for the future, pay no higher duties than are paid for the same from the most favoured nation."—Agreed to.

Moved, "That Beer shall pay reciprocally a duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem."

Mr Fox, Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr Sheridan, and several others opposed the motion. Mr Pitt, Mr Baring, Mr Young, and Mr Whitbread supported it, the latter Gentleman highly approving the resolution. It was then agreed to.

Moved, "That the duties on Hardware, cutlery, cabinet ware and turnery, and also all works, both heavy and light, such as buckles, buttons, &c. of iron, steel, copper and brass, shall be classed; and the highest duty shall not exceed ten per cent. ad valorem."—Agreed to.

Moved, "That all sorts of Cottons manufactured in the dominions of the two Sovereigns in Europe, and also Woolsens, whether knit or woven, including hosiery, shall pay, in both countries, an import-duty of twelve per cent. ad valorem; all manufactures of cotton or wool, mixed with silk, excepted, which shall remain prohibited on both sides."

Here a spirited conversation ensued between Mr Sheridan, Mr Pitt, Mr Fox, Mr Grenville, Sir Grey Cooper, and Mr Young.

Sir Grey Cooper insisted, that the operation of the Treaty, particularly so far as regarded the Resolution now before them, would tend to the preclusion of industry.

Sir Harry Houghton declared, that, notwithstanding the petition now on the table against the principles of the Treaty, there were, to his knowledge, many manufacturers, both in Lancashire and Manchester, who approved of it; he should therefore think it incumbent upon him to give the Minister his aid.

Mr Le Meurier and Mr Tonge delivered their opinions. Agreed to.

Moved, "That Cambrics and Lawns shall pay, in both countries, an import duty of five shillings, or six livres tournois, per demi piece of seven yards and three quarters, English measure; and linens, made of Flax or hemp, manufactured in the dominions of the two sovereigns in Europe, shall pay no higher duties, either in Great Britain or France, than linens manufactured in Holland or Flanders, imported into Great Britain, now pay."

"And Linen made of flax or hemp, manufactured in Ireland or France, shall reciprocally pay no higher duties, than linens manufactured in Holland, imported into Ireland, now pay."

Moved, "That Sadlery shall reciprocally pay an import duty of fifteen per cent. ad valorem."

These resolutions were productive of very little animadversion, but passed unanimously.

Moved, "That Millinery, Muslin, Cambrics or Gauzes of every kind, or of any article admitted under the present tariff, shall pay reciprocally a duty of twelve per cent. ad valorem; and if any articles shall be used therein, which are not specified in the tariff, they shall pay no higher duties than those paid for the same articles by the most favoured nations."

The resolution was then passed.

On this article Mr Fox stated the objection, that France might import India muslins at a duty of twelve per cent. into Great Britain, while those imported by the English East India Company were subjected to a duty of eighteen per cent.

Mr Grenville said, this was not the case; for under this article, no muslin that was not the production of the French King's European dominions would be admissible at the low duty of twelve per cent. ad valorem.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution on the article in the treaty concerning GLASS, and three others relative to countervailing duties; all of which passed without a division.

These were all that Mr Pitt had to propose; Mr Beaumont there fore left the chair, and the Committee broke up.

When the House was resumed, an order was made on the motion of Mr Beaumont, that the report be received on Monday.

The motion passed; and the House adjourned at a quarter past eleven o'clock.

L O N D O N, — Feb. 17.

In a conversation yesterday in the House of Lords, between the Chancellor and Lord Stormont, respecting the Commercial Treaty with France, the latter Nobleman thus expressed himself:—

"This bosom friend, this fashionable, this honest, this sincere neighbour, the Court of Versailles, notwithstanding all its smiles, all its promises, all its avowed good wishes, is, at this moment, in 'Treaty with Portugal to Monopolize the whole of the Brazil Cotton Trade; and, considering the means we are taking to insure our old ally, there is little doubt but the French will accomplish this event, so advantageous to them, and so destructive to us.'"

After Mr Sheridan's motion had been negatived on Thursday last,

Mr Fox rose, and in terms of keen asperity, reproached the conduct of the Minister, and stated his breach of engagement, and the inevitable disgrace he would bring upon the House. Even their constituents should be informed of the manner in which the most momentous matters were decided without deliberation, and when the House had confessed they were unfit to deliberate. He concluded with declaring, he would not partake in the shame of such a proceeding. The whole opposition rose instantly, and went out with him, leaving Mr Pitt inarticulate with rage, and trying, in vain, to be heard.

MR HASTINGS'S IMPEACHMENT.

WE understand, from the most respectable authority, that Mr Hastings has adopted the resolution of putting a period to what may be called the interlocutory judgments, that are daily pronouncing against him now in the House of Commons, and to bring the important business respecting his guilt or innocence, in the high situation he sustained in India, to a more speedy and decisive issue.

He has commissioned Major Scott, in the commencement of the next week, to stand up in his place in the House of Commons, and deliver a respectful requisition from him, "That the House will be pleased to adopt the charges of his accusers, to consider the grounds of impeachment against him as having been made and established, and to put him on his trial before the high tribunal of the House of Peers without any further delay." If this request should be complied with, and there can be no reasonable foundation for apprehending the rejection of it, this much agitated enquiry will be pursued to its termination, by a more rapid progress than has been generally deemed probable or practicable; and the ultimate opinion which is to be entertained of this presumed political delinquent, be ascertained, even in the course of the present session of Parliament.

The trial will be carried on in Westminster Hall, as every member of the House of Commons has a right to be present at the process; and the same solemnities will take place, conducted only on a larger scale, and directed to a much more important object than were practised in the celebrated instance of the Dukes of Kingston.

A Committee will be appointed from the House of Commons, to conduct the trial before the Peers, selected out of those members who have been most prominent in the general proceedings upon the subject; of course, the principal managers will be Messrs. Burke, Fox, and Sheridan.

Thursday, in consequence of the orders of the last General Court of Proprietors to determine the following question, "That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the state of this Company under the operation and effect of the late acts of the 24th and 26th of Geo. III. and to consider of the means which it may be proper for this Court to adopt, for the purpose of ascertaining and more effectually preserving the respective rights of the Court of Directors, and Court of Proprietors."

A ballot commenced at eleven o'clock, and closed at six in the afternoon, when the numbers were

For the Committee being appointed,	97
Against it,	145

Sheridan's famous oration against Hastings made many, "albeit unused to the melting mood, drop tears as fast as doth the Arabian tree its medicinal gum." The Bishop of Peterborough was in the gallery, and observed, that it had the Ciceroian fluency, the force of Demosthenes, the elegant pathos of Pliny, and the acute reflections of Tacitus!

Wednesday, Mr Whitbread, Mr Barclay, and several other gentlemen (deputed from the porter brewery of the metropolis) held a conference with Mr Pitt, to require an explanation of some points in the French Treaty which relate to that branch of commerce.

We are credibly informed, that papers have been lodged in the hands of the Right Hon. Mr Fox, as the foundation of an impeachment against a captain in the navy, who held a high command in the northern parts of America. As this may throw some light on the causes of the present great load of taxes, we doubt not but that the issue will be of the most interesting nature to every wellwisher of the British constitution.

Yesterday died, at his house in Grosvenor-square, his Grace George Beauchamp, Duke of St Albans, Earl of Burford, Hereditary Grand Falconer of England, Hereditary Registrar of the Court of Chancery, and Captain of a regiment of foot. His Grace succeeded in his titles, and estates by the Right Hon. Lord Vere Beauchamp.

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The Minifter has fummoned all the Receivers
General of the Land-tax to town, and infists on
every farthing of arrears being instantly paid into
the Exchequer.

The new coinage of fiver which has juft been
completed at the Mint, viz. 75,000 l. in fhillings,
is from a beautiful die, by Pingo; the head is a
profile of his prefent Majesty; the reverfe is
alike that of all former coins in this country; ha-
ving a crown between each angle of the armorial
shield, and the ftar and garter in the centre.

Polterry will confider Lord Mansfield as a pro-
prietor. When we reflect on the bufinefs he has tranf-
acted, it would feem there was no moments left for
focial converfe. When we learn that he lived upon
the moft intimate terms with the moft brilliant of
his contemporaries, that his vivacity difpelled gloom,
and created hilarity, we wonder that he had any
time for bufinefs.

The great aftronomer, Dr Herfchell, has lately
difcovered two fatellites to the Georgium Sidus.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1787.
FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING.
No. 32,328 drawn a blank; but, as firft drawn,
entitled to 1000 l.

No. 42,121, 500 l. No. 45,744, 48,986, 100 l. each.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each,
No. 2488, 10,752, 24,408, 28,733, 42,876.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING.
No. 46,101, 2000 l.
No. 376, 6772, 12,228, 23,711, 24,717, 28,646,
37,883, 100 l. each.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each,
No. 212, 4372, 8097, 20,446, 29,007, 38,261, 42,470,
47,229, 49,469.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING.
No. 277, 39,114, 2000 l. each.
No. 2394, 500 l. No. 38,672, 26,725, 100 l. each.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each,
No. 35,042, 14,931, 4275, 12,062, 26,776.

PRICE OF STOCKS, FEB. 17.
Bank Stock, 153 1/2
3 per cent. red. 75 1/2
3 per cent. con. 74 1/2
3 per cent. 126
4 per cent. con. 95 1/2
5 per cent. Ann. 128 1/2, 111 1/2
Ditto Short 177 1/2
Bank Long Annuit. 22 1/2
16ths
Ditto Short 177 1/2, 177 1/2, 13
15-16ths

India Stock, —
Ditto Ann. —
Ditto Bonds, —
South Sea Stock, —
Old S. S. Ann. —
New ditto, —
3 per cent. 175 1/2
New Navy, 2 1/2
Lottery Tickets, —
Scrip. 3 per cent. —
Omnium, —
Exch. Bills, —

WIND AT DEAL, FEB. 15. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

The following is the Subftance of LORD STOR-
MONT'S SPEECH to introduce the motion he made
in the Houfe of Lords the 13th day of Februa-
ry, taken from the notes of a perfon who was
prefent at the debate.

LORD STORMONT began by faying, That
he had prefumed to bring before the Committee a
bufinefs, which, as matter of privilege, was entitled
to ftrict and early attention, and which appeared to
him of confiderable importance. He thought it a
great public queftion, and fhould argue it upon large
public ground. The conftitution of Parliament now
required, that the representation of the Scotch Peer-
age fhould be complete. Is it fo? That is the que-
ftion for the confideration of the Committee. The
motion is purpofely calculated to put that point fairly
at iffue. Had the queftion any thing of legal ni-
cety, he fhould be ill qualified to treat it; but it ap-
peared to him that it lay in a narrow compafs, and
was to be decided upon a few plain, obvious princi-
ples, which he would endeavour to ftate.

It muft be admitted, that the right of representa-
tion was given to the Scotch Peers for the lofs of
an hereditary feat in Parliament. They who no
longer fuffer the lofs, can no longer be entitled to
their fhare of the compenfation. It would be abfurd
to argue what is fo plain; it is fufficiently barely to
ftate it.

By the treaty of Union, Sixteen Peers are to be
chofen by thofe whom they represent, out of their
own number. Is it not clear, from this ftipulation,
that they who chofe muft be in a fituation to be re-
prefented; and thofe who are chofen, in a condi-
tion to be representatives?

All elective representation in Government, where-
foever it obtains, proceeds upon this uniform, inva-
riable principle. There is an inconvenience, real or
fuppofed, in your fharing in the Government indivi-
dually; therefore you fhall fhare in it virtually by
representation. The one being given in lieu of the
other, they cannot be co-exiftent. You cannot re-
present yourfelf. You cannot appear in perfon, and
be represented by your deputy. The moment you
are admitted to a perfonal fhare in the government,
your right to fhare in it virtually, by representation,
muft ceafe and determine. He then applied thefe
general principles to the particular cafe. The Peers
of Scotland, at the Union, were thought too nume-
rous to be admitted to hereditary feats in Parlia-
ment; therefore they were to be represented by Six-
teen of their number. Whether the mode was wife,
whether the proportion was fair and adequate, it is
needlefs now to inquire. Our anceftors, faid he,
came *hinc in fcedera*, and by their agreement we are
indifputably bound. But he was fure their Lord-
fhips were bound by inclination, ftill more than by
the ties of duty, to fee that agreement fairly and ho-
nourably fulfilled. Would it be fo, would it be
conformable to the true fenfe and meaning of the
treaty; would it be confonant to the principles of
representation, to include, in the number of Scotch
representatives, hereditary Peers, who have no in-
tereft in that representation, and to whose condition
elective representation cannot appertain?

An hereditary feat, and a temporary feat by elec-
tion, are not only different, but incompatible, for this
obvious reafon—the hereditary feat takes away the
whole effect of the relation that fhould fubfift be-
tween the representative and thofe who chufe him.
This connection is ftronger in fome governments, in
fome countries, than in others; but it obtains uni-
verfally in all, and is of the very effence of represen-
tation. In fome countries, as in Poland, for in-
ftance, members are bound by the inftructions of
their conftituents. It has been maintained, that

that is the cafe in our country; but fuppofe, for a
moment, that to be the cafe. What would be the
condition of an hereditary Peer who was alfo a repre-
fentative? Clafhing duties might arife.—His own
judgment marks out to him one line of conduct, the
orders of his electors another: Which is he to fol-
low? But not to infift upon an idea of the confti-
tution ftrongly maintained by others, but differing
from Lord Stormont's own opinion, he faid, that in
this country representatives were certainly fo far re-
fponfible to their conftituents in their conduct, that
upon the opinion entertained of that conduct, their fate
at a future election was decided, and the truth re-
fied in them continued or withdrawn. He obferved,
that the fame prerogative that had raifed two of the
fixteen to an hereditary feat, might, in poffibility at
leaft, extend the fame favour to the whole number.
What then would become of the Scotch representa-
tion? This way of putting it makes the abfurdity
more glaring; but there is no real difference between
the one cafe and the other; the violation of the
principle of representation is the fame in both. He
then proceeded to fhew, that the ceffation of right
his motion contended for, follows by clear and ne-
ceffary confequence, from the incapacity eftablifhed
by a refolution of the Houfe in 1709, in the cafe of
the Duke of Dover's vote. It was then refolved,
“That a Peer of Scotland, claiming to fit in the
“Houfe of Peers by virtue of a patent paffed under
“the Great Seal of Great Britain, and who now
“fits in the Parliament of Great Britain, has no
“right to vote in the election of the Sixteen Peers.”
The two noble Lords in queftion, confeffedly
ftood in that fituation to which the refolution ap-
plies; and he who has not a right to vote, a *fortiori*
cannot be elected.

This determination was as folemn, as deliberate
a one as any that ftands on the records of Parlia-
ment. It rejected the vote of a perfon intimately
connected with the then Lord Treafurer (Godolphin).
I barely mention this circumftance, faid he,
without laying any ftrefs upon it.

The refolution paffed at a time when all that re-
lated to the Union was fresh in every man's memo-
ry, and the true meaning and intention of that great
treaty were generally known. It paffed in the pre-
fence of many of thofe who had been Commiffioners
on both fides, actors in that great fcene, and the
Journals fhew that there was not a fingle proteft. It
has been conftantly acted under, has ftood unque-
ftioned, unfhaken, for near fourfcore years. Such
a precedent has all the weight and authority that
can belong to any precedent whatever; and power-
ful indeed, faid he, is the weight and authority of
fuch precedents upon the mind of every confiderate
man, who knows the mifchief of fluctuation; and
the numberlefs benefits which arife from certainty of
law, and ftability and uniformity of decision.

He then obferved, that although he argued from
this refolution, though it afforded a very ftrong,
and, he thought, irrefiftible argument in fupport
of the motion, yet the motion itfelf went to the fingle
point of representation. The prefent queftion is
fimply this, Whether the two Noble Lords, by the
change in their fituation, do or do not ceafe to be
our representatives? As in the act of Union, and
in the fubfequent act of the 6th of Queen Anne,
there are no exprefs words that go direftly to
the point, it muft be a queftion of conftruction
upon the real intent and meaning of that part of the
Treaty, to be decided by the rules of fair interpre-
tation, and by the general nature and principles of
representation, applied to the particular cafe.

By an article in the treaty of Union, the Peers of
the two countries, now made one, are to be com-
prehended under one general name. Had it conferred
equality of right, all line of diftinction would have
been done away. But British Peerage now confifts
of two diftinct orders of men, having different rights,
and ftanding in very different fituations indeed.
The one retains all the privileges of Peerage, fits
in Parliament, whose authority now extends over the
whole united kingdom. The other has the inferior
rights of privilege throughout the whole kingdom,
but is abridged of the moft valuable right of all—
an hereditary feat in Parliament. They are there-
fore, in fact, two diftinct orders of men, though
called by the fame name; the one having individu-
ally a fhare in the legiflature, the other only a virtual
fhare by representation. No line of diftinction
can be more ftrongly drawn.

The queftion then, fairly ftated, is this, What, ac-
cording to the true meaning and intention of the
Union, is to be the condition of him, who paffes
from the one order to the other, from the repre-
fentative to the hereditary clafs? Why, clearly this—he
acquires all the rights of an hereditary feat, and the
rights of representation ceafe, as appertaining exclu-
fively to that condition in which he no longer re-
mains. The Committee well know, that the right
of representation is fo far from being inherent in
Peers, as fuch, that it was ftrenuoufly contended at
the time of the Union, that it was inconfiftent with
and repugnant to the nature of Peerage. It cer-
tainly is a right incidental to the change of fituation
made by the treaty of Union.—From the fituation in
which that treaty placed them, the two noble Lords
have emerged by the favour of the Crown, and are
raifed to thofe rights, to that condition in the Par-
liament of Great Britain, which, in the Parliament
of Scotland, every Scotch Peer enjoyed.

When we chofe them, added he, they were in
the fame fituation with ourfelves; they were fellow-
fufferers. Being no longer in that fituation, they
can no longer be entitled to a fhare of that com-
pensation, which was given to the aggregate body,
for the lofs it fuftained. They now fit here in their
own right; they cannot therefore fit in ours. They
cannot be temporary representatives in a place where
they have an indefeafible right to appear for them-
felves.—We are proud of every connection with
them, added he, but what is incompatible with their
condition and ours.—We hope thefe two noble
Lords, and all thofe who were formerly of our
number, retain their former zeal for the main-
tenance of our rights.—We hope that they who have

He then ftated particularly, the cafe of James
Duke of Athol, upon whom an Englifh honour de-
volved in 1736, and who continued to fit in Parlia-
ment as Duke of Athol and Baron Strange. He
obferved, that there never had been any decision,
any queftion, any even the fmalleft difcuffion upon
the fubject. The whole had paffed *ful fcientia*.
Why it did fo, is rather to be conjectured than
known. It probably was thought a thing of little
confequence, as there was very little chance, that a
fimilar cafe, that of an old Englifh honour de-
volving upon a Scotch Peer, fhould happen again.
The cafe now in queftion could not happen under
the then circumftances.—The Scotch Peerage were
then fmarting under the wound, which the rafh and
violent hand of party gave in the cafe of the Duke
of Brandon in 1711. In that fituation of things,
the Peerage of Scotland might think it a point of
little moment; but the cafe is very different now—
the Scotch Peers are reftored to their rights—the
right of the prerogative is reftored.—The royal fa-
vour may now flow in that channel, as freely as in
any other. It was for many years totally obftruc-
ted by that refolution, on which, faid he, I mean not
to dwell—I could with it buried in everlafting obli-
vion, were it not that that oblivion would extinguifh
the praife and honour due to thofe by whom the ef-
fect of that refolution was done away. I am per-
fuaaded, continued he, that the fame fairnefs and li-
berality of fentiment, which governed upon that oc-
cafion, will govern now. I apply myfelf with equal
confidence to every fide of the Houfe, perfuaaded
that the juftice of the cafe will plead with equal
force in the breasts of all.

I have purpofely waved, faid he, all confidera-
tions of policy, as the cafe ftands in need of no
fuch collateral aid. But thus much, I may fay, the
beft, the wifeft and moft dignified policy will chufe
to do that which is attended with no poffible incon-
venience, rather than truck the rights and wound
the feelings of a confiderable and refpectable body of
men; and if there were any fhadow of doubt in this
bufinefs, which he protefted, after the full eft con-
fideration, he could not perceive; yet furely, even in
that cafe, the faireft and moft upright mind might
incline towards that decision which is favourable to
the interests of many, prejudicial to the real interests
of none. The principle laid down in the preamble
to the famous Peerage Bill was, that the proportion
eftablifhed at the Union was become unequal by the
number of Peers created fince that period. This
principle would lead to an increafe of our number:
We have no fuch right: We make no fuch claim.
All we demand is, complete representation, fuch as
the Union gave us—fuch as the prefent confitution
of Parliament abfolutely requires. It cannot be
complete, if thofe are to be included in our number,
who have no longer any intereft in the representa-
tion, and fo whose prefent condition, I again and a-
gain repeat, elective representation, from the nature
of it, cannot poffibly apply.

He concluded by faying, that he was perfua-
ded their Lordfhips would, upon all occafions, be
difpofed to interpret every article of the treaty of
Union in the faireft and moft liberal manner. That
fairnefs and liberality, which apply particularly to the
interpretation of every fundamental unalterable
law, does more efpecially apply to the interpretation
of fuch a convention as the Union neceffarily was.
From the very nature of it, one of the contracting
parties muft, for the fubfequent performance of
the engagement, rely upon the honour and good
faith of the other contracting party. This confide-
ration will have more weight with the Houfe than
any ftipulation that could be infered in a conven-
tion between two nations who remained independ-
ent, and in a condition to fupport their refpective
rights.

This fairnefs and liberality of interpretation,
which belongs to the whole treaty, can apply more
properly to no part of it than to that which refpects
the Peerage of Scotland. The change the Union
made in their condition is known to you all. I
hope, faid he, you will keep in conftant remem-
brance this day, that, before an event fo benefical
to both countries could take place, the Peers of
Scotland had great difficulties to conquer, to the
attainment of that defirable end;—they made at large
a facifice as ever was made by men. Had they
retained their hereditary feat in Parliament, at the
expence of half their property, they had made a
happy and noble exchange. No man can defer-
ve an hereditary feat in the great Council of a free na-
tion, who does not confider it as the firft of all
rights, the moft valuable of all poffeffions. That
right, that ineffimable poffeffion, for reafons of pub-
lic utility, our anceftors were contented to forego.
In a word, they did that which has ever been
counted a mark of exalted virtue.—They chofe ra-
ther to be little in a great ftate, than great in a fmall
one. Deciding on the rights of the defcendents of
men fo circumftanced, you would be difpofed rather
to extend than diminih thofe rights. We ask no
extenfion; We demand nothing but what the Union
gave. All we defire is, that you will not, in con-
tradiction to the clear meaning of that agreement,
to the fenfe entertained and declared of it by thofe
by whom it was framed, and in contradiction to the
cleareft principles of representation, abridge our
rights, by curtailing the fender compenfation allot-
ted us, for the greateft lofs which men who have a
ny feeling of dignity can fuftain!

Lady Carnegie of Southesk was fafely delivered
of a daughter at London on 17th February cur-
rent.

Died here, the 19th infant, Henry Barker,
Efq; from Beverly, Yorkfhire, a young gentleman
who came to Edinburgh for the opportunity of
Medical ftudy.—He was peculiarly remarkable
for his amiable difpofitions, the fweetnefs of his
temper, the noblenefs of his mind, and beneficence
of his actions. He dies fincerely regretted, by all
who knew him, and exhibiting a character and con-
duct which muft be admired by every generous
heart.

Thursday, died, after taking an airing to Karkis-
tulloch, Mr David Dalrymple hoffer, very much re-
gretted.

This day, the important queftion refpecting bridg-
ing in an additional fupply of water to this city and
fuburbs, in confequence of an ad of Parliament ob-
tained for that purpofe, came under confideration of
the Court of Seflion. The caufe, agreeable to, the
ftatute, originated before the fheriff, who pronoun-
ced certain interlocutors, againft which a number of
heritors, through whose grounds the propofed track
for conveying the water by leaden pipes was to be
made, having thought themfelves aggrieved, applied
to the Court by petition. This was followed by an-
fwers, replies, and duplies. The Lords delivered
their opinions at confiderable length. They were
unanimous in thinking, that the Sheriff had not
acted improperly, fo far as he had gone in the bu-
fines; but, as both parties had alledged very ftrong
facts, they remitted the caufe back to the fheriff,
with an inftrudtion to allow a proof to both parties
of their feveral allegations; and, upon content of
Mr MacLaurin, on the part of the heritors, to em-
power the Magiftrates, in the mean time, to bring
in the water from Libberton, and the walle water at
Swanfton, for the fupply of the city, in the fane
track in which the water is at prefent brought from
the fountain-head.

By the determination of the Sheriff of Renfrew
the ports are fhut againft the importation of all fo-
reign grain, for the current quarter.

The ports in the county of Mid Lothian are alfo
fhut, for all grain, for three months.

**Report of the Quantities of Meal brought into the
Meal Market of Edinburgh, with the Prices at
which it fold, Feb. 20. 1787.**

Lothian oat-meal,	25 1/2 bolls,
South Country ditto,	22 1/2
Best Lothian oat-meal fold at	13 1/2
Second ditto,	13 1/2
Third ditto,	14 1/2
Best South Country ditto,	14 1/2
Second ditto,	14 1/2
Third ditto,	14 1/2
Best meal fold by retail at	13 1/2
Second ditto,	13 1/2
Third ditto,	13 1/2

State of the Thermometer fince our laft	
Saturday, Feb. 17.	8 o'clock, P. M. 47
Sunday, — 18.	8 — A. M. 47
— 19.	8 — P. M. 46
Monday, — 19.	8 — A. M. 46
— 20.	8 — P. M. 46
Tuesday, — 20.	8 — A. M. 45

ARRIVED AT LEITH.
Feb. 19. Charleston, Mitchell, from Borrowdowns, deals.
Ann, Muir, from Rotterdam, with goods.
Lovely Betty, Foreman, from Warren, with grain.
Hannah, Brynmor, from Thurlow, with goods.
Endavour, Robertson, from St David's, with coals.
20. Betty, Milly, from Queenferry, with soap and other.

Errat. In advertisement to the Creditors of John Camp-
bell, the 8th current, for *second* intimation, read *first* intima-
tion.

Fairs for the County of Edinburgh.
THE FAIRS for the fhire of Edinburgh, for Cropt 1786,
being to be truck on Friday the 9th of March next,
notice is hereby given, That the names of fuch perfons as
are proper to be cited as witneffes, may be left on or before the
3d, with John Newbigging, at the Sheriff Clerk's Office, who
will give orders to cite twelve of the perfons whose names
are left left with him; and which perfons are required to
bring with them, figned lifts of the prices of victual, to
which they can make oath.

**THE Managers of the Royal Infir-
mary,** having fometimes ago fitted up in an elegant
and proper manner, HOT and COLD BATHS, hereby ad-
vertife, That they are now open for the ufe of the Public, at
the following prices: For Sweating and Bathing 4 s. for warm
Bathing 2 s. befide 6 d. for each time to the fervant—Cold
Bath 1 s. each time.
N. B. The Hot and Cold Baths for Ladies or Gentlemen
are in a different wing of the houfe from thofe which are ap-
propriated for the ufe of the Patients in the Infirmary.

**THE Trustees for putting into exe-
cution the laws refpecting the Turnpike Roads and
Coldstream Bridge, in the county of Berwick, are to meet
in the Exchange Coffeehoufe here, on Saturday the 24th
current, at twelve o'clock noon.**

RIGA LINTSEED.
TO BE SOLD, a Parcel of exceeding fine RIGA LINT-
SEED for fowing, (in fhedded barrels), lately arrived
at Leith.
Apply to Alexander Monbray merchant in Edinburgh.

To be SOLD, and entered to, at Whitunday next,
THAT Dwelling-houfe in St John's
Street, being the fourthmoft in the row, with
the coach-houfe, ftable, and hay-loft thereto belonging.
The houfe is as fubftantial and convenient as any in the
Street.—James Bremner writer in Edinburgh, will inform as
to the price, &c.

Sale of an Organ, and Harpichord,
To be SOLD at Touch, near Sefting.

A fine toned CHAMBER ORGAN, in an elegant ma-
hogany cafe, confifting of a fhopped diapason, an o-
pen diapason, a principal, a twelfth, a fifteenth, a guiliani,
a fix qualter, and cornet.—Also, A fine toned DOUBLE
HARPICHOORD by Kirkman.
Intending purchafers may apply to Mr Gray at Touch,
who will fhew the Organ, &c. and difpofe of the fame at
the prices put thereon; and James Bremner, writer in Edin-
burgh, can inform of the prices.

MAHOGANY.
TO BE SOLD by public roup, by James Whyte at the
Marble Work, Leith, on Thursday 22d February, at
eleven o'clock forenoon, 15,000 feet of excellent hard MA-
HOGANY, different breadths; to be put up in lots for the
convenience of purchafers.—The Wood meafured by Tho-
mas Bechan, meafurer in Leith.
Apply to James Whyte, where the Marble Bufinefs is
carried on, and execute on the thorteft notice.

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of JOHN NUCCLE, junior,
Merchant in Alloa.

THE Lords of Seflion, this day, upon the application of
the faid John Nucle, with concurrence of a creditor
to the extent required by act of Parliament, fequeftered
the whole real and perfonal eftate of the faid John Nucle,
junior, fited within Scotland; and appointed the creditors
to meet within the houfe of Mrs Haig winter in Alloa, upon
Thursday the 1ft day of March next, by twelve o'clock noon,
to chufe an interim-factor; whereof all concerned are hereby
required to take notice.
Edin. Feb. 20. 1787.

Cupar in Fife Bleachfield, 1787.
JAMES HILL bleaches in the best manner, at the following prices:
 All plain linen, yard wide and under, not exceeding 900 warp, at 2 d. per yard; 1000 at 2 d. halfpenny; 1100 and 1200 at 3 d.; 1300 at 3 d. halfpenny; 1400, and upwards, at 4 d.; Damasks and Tweekings, at 4 d.; Diapers and Long Lawns, at 3 d. All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this field is taken in by James Inglis, haberdasher, opposite Luckenbooths, and John Stewart grocer, head of Barringer's Close, Edinburgh; Peter Sutherland flax-dresser, Canongate; Mrs. Reid, Bernard-street, and John Hutchison merchant, on the shore, Leith; Alexander Cunningham weaver, North Leith; John Mortimer merchant, Dyfart; John Brown and Robert Gourlay merchants, St. Andrew's; Robert Adamson and Thomas Smith merchants, Dundee; James Cairns merchant, Ellic; Andrew Rodgers merchant, St. Monance; James Yule weaver, Pittenweem; Alexander Tennant merchant, Anstruther; Andrew Fowler merchant, Crail; James Thomson, Kingbarns; David Inrie weaver, Ferry Parton Craig; William Thomson merchant, Newburgh. At all which places receipts will be given, and the cloth soon returned.

Salton Barley-Mill Bleachfield, 1787.
ARCHIBALD HORN, at the above Field, will bleach Cloth at the following prices, viz. All plain Linen woven in a
 900 feet or under, at 2 d. per yard.—1000, at 2 d. halfpenny.—1100, at 3 d.—1200, at 3 d. halfpenny.—1300, at 4 d.—1400 and 1500, at 4 d. halfpenny.—1600, and all upwards, at 5 d.—Satins and fine Tweekings, at 5 d.—Coarse Tweekings, Damasks, Cottons, and fine Diapers, at 4 d.—Canabrics, Lawns, and Coarse Diapers, at 3 d.—All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

ARCHIBALD HORN begs his employers at Edinburgh will observe, That Cloth for this Field is now taken in by Phin & Pattison haberdashers, opposite Blackfriar's Wynd; Claud Inglis merchant, Luckenbooths; And at the shop of Alexander Livingstone grocer, Cross-causway:
 ALSO BY
 James Wright junior, St. Andrew's Street, Leith; Charles Watson weaver, Dalkeith; Robert Muir weaver, Musselburgh; William McKennie flax-dresser, Ford Path-head; James Dow brewer, Prestonpans; John Keggie weaver, Tranent; George Forsyth weaver, Osmington; William Nisbet junior, merchant, Haddington; George Smith weaver, Dirleton; James Mahane weaver, Aberlady; William Nesbit merchant, Dunbar; And at the Bleachfield.—At all which places receipts will be given, and the Cloth soon returned.

Roslin Bleachfield, 1787.
MESSRS. BIGGARS and COMPANY have laid down Cloth, and are Bleaching at the following prices, viz. All Linen Cloth, yard wide and under, not exceeding, per yard.
 1000 warp, at 3 d. 1700, and above, 6 d.
 1100, 3 d. 1/2 Diaper, 4 d.
 1200 and 1300, 4 d. Damask, 5 d.
 1400, 4 d. 1/2 Cambric, 4 d.
 1500, 5 d. Tweeking, 4 d.
 1600, 5 d. Long Lawn, 3 d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.
 Cloth for this Field is taken in by
 Messrs. Thomas Campbell merchant, front Royal Exchange; Patrick Murray baker, head of Libberton's Wynd; Samuel Gilmour rope-maker, Grassmarket; Alexander Gray, at the Lapping-house, Pleasance; Alexander Burnett weaver, Water of Leith; George Norris merchant, Leith; James Cairns weaver, Dalkeith; Mrs. Tod grocer, Fishrow; James Hall flax-dresser, Peebles; Robert Patterson flamp-master, Melrose; Messrs. Biggars and Company, Sciences; at their shop foot of St. Steven's Close, Cowgate; and at the Bleachfield.

N. B. The Bleachfield at Roslin being considerably enlarged, cloth will be much sooner returned than formerly.

A Villa to be Sold,
 BEING that part of the Lands of PIRIG, called RED-BRAES, belonging to and possessed by Sir Hew Crawford of Jordanhill Baronet, bounded on the north by the water of Leith, and on the south by a turnpike road, about half-an-hour's walk to Edinburgh, or a quarter of an hour's walk to Leith; with the House and Garden, the latter being well stocked with wall and standard fruit trees of the best kinds; a Coach House large enough for four carriages, Stabling for six horses, and other Offices. The lower flat of the house consisting of a parlour, 18 feet by 14, and 9 feet high, a kitchen of 18 feet square, with two rooms for servants; above is a drawing room, 18 feet by 15, and a dining room, 20 feet by 18, both being 12 feet high, with a bed room, and five closets; and adjoining to the lower flat, and communicating therewith, is a House of one flat, containing five small bed rooms, and closets; altogether forming three sides of a small square court, an high hedge covering the entry to some offices, making the other; and the whole being on the extremity of the policy, and on one side open to the turnpike road, could be either let or sold off as it presently is, or easily enlarged without its having any communication with the policy; the ground having been originally laid out for a house to be built in a central place, to have the view of a piece of water in the policy, the river, and the country round. There is likewise a well with fine soft water. The piece of water itself being also full of springs, is, by a sluice, after being of a certain height, let run into the river; and the most part of the planting in the policy is of 40 years growth.
 The premises may be viewed at any time on application to the said Sir Hew Crawford, and if soon sold, the entry might be at Whitfunday next; and the price may (if desired) be on proper security.

FOR GRENADA, THE CARRIERE,
ROBERT STEEL Master, Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock by the 15th of February, and clear to sail the 25th March.
 For freight or passage, apply to John Campbell senior, in Glasgow, or the master at Greenock.

A good BLACKSMITH, used to horse-shoeing and country work, a good HOUSE CARPENTER, and a good MASON, well recommended, and willing to engage to serve in Grenada for a term of years, will receive good encouragement from Mr. Campbell.

For James River, Virginia, THE SHIP MERMAID,
CAPTAIN HUNTER,
 Now lying at Port Glasgow, will be ready to receive goods on board by the 10th of February, and clear to sail by the 1st of March at farthest.
 For freight or passage, apply to Corbett, Ruffel, and Co. Glasgow, or the master at Port Glasgow. This vessel has most excellent accommodation for passengers. Glasgow, January 30. 1787.

NOTICE.
 THE Creditors of the deceased ALEXANDER GILLES, in Westmill of Mid-Caldor, are desired to meet at one o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday the 1st day of March 1787, in the house of Mrs. Goodlet at Mid-Caldor.

NOTICE
 To the CREDITORS of THOMAS WALKER and SONS Merchants in Leith.
 THOMAS ADAIR Writer to the signet, trustee for the sequestrated estate of the said Thomas Walker and Sons, hereby gives notice, that he has made up a state of the bankrupt's effects that have been converted into money, and a state of the debts proved and lodged with him, with a scheme dividing the free produce of the money so recovered among the several creditors in these debts, according to their due order of ranking; which states and scheme, together with a general state of the bankrupt's affairs, brought down to the 20th January last, lie in his hands open for the inspection of the creditors or their agents, and will remain there till the 20th April next, which day being exactly twelve months after the date of the sequestration, a general meeting of the said creditors is to be held within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at one o'clock, in order that the creditors may receive their dividends, and give such directions as appear necessary for the future management of the funds.

ADJOURNMENT.
 By Order of the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, the Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THERE are to be exposed to Sale by public roup, within the Council Chamber, upon Wednesday next the 21st of February current, at five o'clock afternoon
 These parts of the CITY WALL lying in the fourth side of Heriot's Hospital and on the west side thereof, as far north as the new wall round the Refectory, in three lots.

As ALSO, That part of the City Wall situated upon the fourth side of the College.

The conditions of Sale will be shown by the City Clerks.

TO BE SOLD,
 THE Lands and Estate of WESTER SALINE, comprehending BLACK SALINE and LITTLE SALINE, lying within the parish of Saline, and thire of Fife, with the parsonage and vicarage tithes of these lands, which are valued and exhausted.

The premises consist of 754 Scotch acres, and yield a free rent of 170 l. 16 s. 8 d. after deduction of all public burdens.

There is a considerable quantity of planting and natural wood on the grounds, in a thriving condition.

For particulars, application may be made to Mr. William Tytler, or Richard Hotchkiss, New Street, who will show the progress of title-deeds, rental, and plan of the lands; and Mr. Bennet at Wester Saline will show the grounds.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Heritable Debt to Sell,

And upon price mentioned.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, (A. Ramsay's) Edinburgh, on Friday the 2d day of March 1787, between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the evening.

An HERITABLE BOND for the sum of 2000 l. Sterling, over the Lands of MOLLANCE and others, belonging to William Copland of Collieston, Esq; lying in the parish of Crossmichael, and stewardry of Kirkcubright, with the burden of the liferent of a lady about forty-six years of age.

The security is undoubted, and the titles complete.—To be exposed at the sum of 900 l. Sterling.

The grounds of debt and conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of George Robinson clerk to the signet, Queen's Street, Edinburgh, who is empowered to sell by private bargain.

House, Garden, & Offices at Lawriefton,

TO SELL OR LET.

TO BE SOLD or LET, for one or more years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitfunday next.

The HOUSE, Garden, and Offices at Lawriefton, which belonged to and were possessed by the late Rev. Mr. Brown, presently possessed by Mr. Beaumont.

The first floor thereof consists of a parlour, small room, pantry, kitchen, servant's room, and scullery, with cellar fitted up with catacombs. The second storey consists of a handsome drawing-room, and bed-room, with a small bed-room, and large closet off the drawing-room. The third storey consists of three bed-rooms, two of which are large, and have each of them a light closet. There is also two excellent Garrets with fire places. The Garden is neatly laid out, and stocked with remarkable fine wall trees. The cellars and out-houses are very commodious, and some of them might be converted at a trifling expense into a coach-house and stable. The situation of the premises is warm and pleasant, and will be much improved by the new communications and opening from the city to the suburbs on the south thereof.

The house to be seen Tuesdays and Fridays from eleven to one o'clock. For further particulars, enquire at Robert Brown writer to the signet.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st day of February 1787, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

ALL AND WHOLE
 The Lands of Carfin and Todholeburn, consisting of 478 acres 2 roods and 10 fells of arable ground, pleasantly situated upon the river Calder, within two miles of the market town of Hamilton, fourteen miles from Glasgow, and thirty-three from Edinburgh, and having good roads to all these places. There is a commodious dwelling-house and a considerable quantity of planting upon the premises, and the purchaser may enter to the possession of 121 acres out of lease.

As also, the Two Merk Land of OVERMUIR, and the Four Merk and Forty Penny Land of GLENS, consisting of upwards of 700 acres, lying in the parish of Loudoun, and thirishdom of Ayr.

And likewise the SUPERIORITY of the Lands of LADYTOWN and others, lying in Ayrshire, which held of the Crown, and being returned a forty-shilling land of old extent, entitles the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament for the county.

Joseph Canvin, writer to the signet, will show the title-deeds, plans, rentals, and articles of roup. And for further particulars application may be made to him, or to Mr. Hamilton, collector of the land tax, Glasgow.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

at Berwick upon Tweed,

A HULL of a new Brig,

about 140 tons measurement, will carry 9 keels of coals at 13 feet water, and shift without ballast, is extraordinary well timbered, and a large scantling, all English oak, is mostly kind below the wales with 3 inches oak plank, and three wales of 4 1/2 inches Suffolk plank; well answer well where burden and dispatch is required; can be launched at five days notice.

Length of the Keel 60 feet.
 Breadth of Beam 20 ditto.
 Depth of the Hold from the ceiling to the Deck 13 ditto.

Likewise, to be SOLD at the same place, a VESSEL, about 80 Tons bounty measurement; built after the model of the Berwick Smacks, will be fit for any trade, particularly the Herring Fishing; will be ready to launch about June next, or sooner if required.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Arthur Byram of Berwick aforesaid.

House, Garden, and Offices, to let.
 TO BE LET, and entered to at Whitfunday next, that House at the head of King's Street, Leith, which belonged to and was possessed by the late Major Henry Balfour, with the Garden in front thereof, back-court cellars, offices, &c.—The house stands in an airy healthy situation, and is very convenient and proper to accommodate a family. Also, to be LET, that House, being the top-storey of said House, and having a separate entry.

A HOUSE IN AYR.

TO BE SET or SOLD, and entered to at Whitfunday next.

That Large, Commodious, and pleasantly situated House at the head of the Sandgate, Ayr, with offices, a large garden well stocked with fruit-trees, and a grass park, all inclosed with a stone wall, as presently possessed by Mr. Wright, Collector of Excise.

For further particulars, apply to him, or to Mr. Charles Shaw, writer in Ayr.

K E L P.

TO LET, the whole K E L P SHORES of the Island of Lewis, well known to be of a superior quality to any other in Scotland.

Enquire of Francis Humberston Mackenzie, Esq; of Seaford, the proprietor, or Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet.

Excise Office, Edinburgh, 13th February, 1787.

BY ORDER OF THE

Honourable Commissioners of Excise.

THERE is to be exposed to SALE by public Auction, at Anstruther, on Friday the 23d current,

1538 } Gallons, } RUM.
 300 } }
 160 } } BRANDY.

Excise Office, Edinburgh, 16th Feb. 1787.

BY ORDER OF THE

Honourable Commissioners of Excise.

THERE is to be exposed to SALE by public auction, at Aberdeen, on Monday the 26th current,

94 } RUM.
 255 } }
 2976 } Gallons, } BRANDY.
 8 } } GENEVA.
 21 } } CINNAMON WATERS.
 } } AQUAVITAE.

And at Peterhead, on Tuesday the 27th current.

196 } RUM.
 77 } }
 940 } Gallons, } BRANDY.
 7 } } GENEVA.
 } } CORDIAL WATERS.

The goods may be seen at the respective warehouses, any time before the day of sale.

Houses and Shops in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th current, between the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The DWELLING-HOUSE, being the first flat above the shops of the tenement of land on the south side of the High Street of Edinburgh, immediately opposite to the Cross, entering by the Kale stairs within the head of Bothwell's Close. The house consists of six rooms, viz. a large dining-room, a drawing-room, and four bed-rooms, besides two bed-closets, a large kitchen and pantry. One of the bed-closets is off the dining-room, and there is a concealed bed-chamber off the drawing-room. Several of the rooms are commodiously fitted up with wall-papers. The parlour is likewise fitted up with roomy presses and bunks; and the house is in every respect well adapted for accommodating a large family.

As also, the two LAIGH SHOPS below the Pillars, lying immediately above the New Bank Close, possessed by James Ruffel grocer, and David Clerk penny post-man.

The term of the purchaser's entry to the premises is to be at Whitfunday next.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are in the hands of John Tawse writer in Edinburgh; to whom application for further particulars may be made.

Lands to be feued at Alyth,

In the East Corner of the County of Perth.

THE Proprietor has already feued a large part of a field connected with Alyth, a Village increasing in population and consequence, and to which he wishes to give all encouragement. The lots remaining unfeued, will be disposed of, to intelligent and industrious manufacturers, in preference of all others. The situation is particularly favourable to a tannery; the command of water, vicinity of market towns, and easy access to bark, as well as consump for leather, are circumstances to be met with here, worthy the attention of a person of capital, in that profession.—For information, apply to Thomas Mitchell, factor on the estate of Airly at Craig by Comar Angus.

LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THAT part of the Lands and Barony of TRANENT, lying to the north of the Post-road from Tranent to Haddington, presently possessed by William and John Cuthbertson, William Hunter, William Vallance, George Wilson, David Allan, and their Tenants; all lying contiguous, measuring about 250 acres, and yielding L. 437 : 11 : 11 Sterling yearly rent.—Also, sundry Feu-durries in and about the town of Tranent, yielding about L. 40 Sterling per annum; and about 75 acres of improvable muir along the Post-road, close to the town of Tranent, on which no value is put in the rental. There is a farm of Coal, 9 feet thick, on which no value is put, as it is not open, though part has a level cut up to it. The Lands hold blench of the Crown.—The valued rent is L. 1100 Scots, and the proprietor has right to the tithes.

For further particulars, enquire at Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mr. Younger in Alloa, on Tuesday the 21st day of February instant,

The Brigantine Janets,

burthen 130 tons or thereabouts. Six months credit will be given for the purchase money, with proper security.

And for further particulars apply to John Glen and Company, Grange-mouth, who have power to conclude a private bargain; or to Captain James Spittal in Alloa, who will show the vessel and inventory thereof.

SALE OF A SHIP.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the house of George Bean, vintner in Montrose, on Thursday the 8th March 1787, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock mid-day.

That Good Sloop or Vessel THE TAY of Arbroath, presently lying in the harbour of Montrose, burthen 75 tons or thereabout, built at Stockton in 1773, completely found, and very fit for the coasting trade.

Any person willing to make a private bargain, may apply to David Jamieson, tenant in Brienton near Arbroath, any time betwixt and the day of sale; and he or Robert Leighton shipmaster in Montrose, will show the inventory and conditions of sale. Not to be repeated.

To be LET, and entered upon at May next.
A Large, genteel Mansion-House consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room, parlour, kitchen, back kitchen, pantry, laundry, five lodging rooms, three ditto for servants, good cellars, stables, coach-house, byres, and other offices, with a large garden and shrubbery. The tenant may be accommodated with 20 or 30 acres of rich meadow land.

ALSO, another neat Dwelling-house near the above, consisting of a dining-room, parlour, kitchen, two lodging rooms, and garrets for servants. Stables, &c. and a good garden.

The above premises are situated at Barrow Bank, near Wooler, in the county of Northumberland; a good neighbourhood, healthy situation, and fine sporting country.

For particulars, enquire of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Highwell Lodge, near Richmond, Yorkshire, or Mr. Bailey, Calingham Castle, Northumberland.

JAN. 27. 1787.

Sheep Farms, or Grazings, to Let.

TO LET on Lease, for any number of years that can be agreed upon, from Whitfunday next, Four excellent SHEEP FARMS or GRAZINGS, viz. The Lands of SWANSLETTER, RETLANDS, PERTICORY, and ALMY, lying in the country called Ards, along the side of Lochmorar, near the sea-coast, and county of Inverness.

These Farms are remarkably well adapted for Sheepwalks, and those positions of great extent, near the sea side, having abundance of heath and grass, and never subject to deep falls of snow, which seldom in that country remains for any time on the ground; and may be let together, or in separate lots or farms, as offers incline; though, as the lands lie in a stretch along the side of Lochmorar and contiguous, would answer best to be let in one lot.

Any persons wishing for a lease of such grazings, may apply to Hector Macdonald at Mr. Macdonald's, writer to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, who will inform as to the rent and other particulars; and Donald Chisholm in Ards, will show the farms.

BY ADJOURNMENT,

Sale of Vicarsgrange.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 6th day of March 1787, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

The Lands of VICARSGRANGE, (with or without the Superiority annexed thereto, as purchasers shall incline,) in the parish of Kinghorn, situated on the sea-coast between the populous towns of Kirkcaldy and Kinghorn, about a mile from each, commanding an extensive view of the coast of Fife, the Frith, and the opposite Lothian shores, and affording a most delightful situation for building. Along the shore are extensive quarries of excellent Limestone, which have never been worked, conveniently situated for steavriage, and plenty of good free stone. The lands are well supplied with running water; they are at present under lease at a low rent to one tenant, who has the means of managing them plentifully, and whose tack will expire at Martinmas 1789, when a considerable rise of rent may certainly be obtained. The lands hold of the Crown, and a purchaser is inclining can be accommodated with a freehold qualification for the county of Fife.

Mr. John Stock, brewer at Bridgeton, near Kirkcaldy, will show the lands; and the articles of roup and condition of sale, &c. will be shown by Mr. James Rutherford, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; to whom, or Captain Beaton at Dyfart, the proprietor, any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply betwixt and the day of sale.

Sale of a Brewery and of Houses

NEAR EDINBURGH.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th of March next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

That large and commodious BREWERY, with the Dwelling House and Garden at Summerhall, near Edinburgh, which belonged to and was possessed by the late Mr. Thomas Bryfon, brewer there.

And also, the Dwelling Houses and others at Hamilton's Folly or New Grange, near Edinburgh, presently possessed by Robert Muir, James Watson, William Ralston, Alexander Glasgow, Robert Pringle, and Thomas Hamilton.

The Brewery at Summerhall consists of a large malt-barn 130 feet in length, and 18 feet in breadth, with a loft above, the whole length of the barn; three smaller lofts adjoining; a brick kiln at the end of the barn, and a cobb; a brew-house, and malt-mill loft at the back of it; a tun-house, and three cellars; a stable for three horses; a hay-loft and a byre, besides many other conveniences. One of the cellars was formerly used for a still-house, and for a distilling exspace might be converted to the same purpose.

The Dwelling House at Summerhall which is to be sold along with the brewery, consists of seven fire-rooms, a large kitchen, two light closets, and other conveniences.

The garden is at the back of the brewery; and in the front of the house is a small plot of ground inclosed with a parapet wall and railing.

The well in the close is supplied by a spring of excellent water, which never fails, but affords a constant supply at all seasons; and even in times of the greatest drought has not only proved sufficient for answering the purposes of the brewery at Summerhall, but also to accommodate the neighbouring brewers with water.

These subjects at Summerhall are in good repair; and, for their extent and situation, a more convenient purchase for a brewer or distiller, both for the accommodation of a family, and for carrying on business, is rarely to be met with. They are held for a small duty of 5 s. Sterling.

The houses at Hamilton's folly being low rented, yielding at present only 15 l. per annum, will afford a considerable rise of rent. The possessors are entitled to the use of the well belonging to the adjoining brewery; and there is a servitude on the back ground as to building upon it. The houses will be sold altogether or in different lots as purchasers may incline.

Thomas Bryfon residing at Summerhall will show the brewery and dwelling-house there; and the houses at Hamilton's Folly will be shown by Robert Muir or Robert Pringle, two of the tenants.

For further particulars persons intending to purchase may apply to William Christie writer in Edinburgh.

Lands to be Sold.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, upon Friday the 29th day of June 1787, in whole or in such lots or parcels as may be afterwards advertised, All and Whole the Lands and Barony of EDNAM, lying in the parish of Ednam and thirishdom of Roxburgh, the yearly rent whereof is 1207 l. 7 s. 7 d. Sterling.

These lands lie upon the banks of the river Eden, in a rich and well-improved country; are situated about two miles from Kelso, and three from Coldstream, both good market-towns. They are almost wholly inclosed, and the farm-houses and fences are all in good repair.

There has been discovered lately a considerable bed of excellent shell-marl in these lands, which may be wrought with ease and to great advantage.

Persons intending to view the premises may apply to the proprietor or Sydenham house, near Kelso, or to William Smith writer in Kelso. And those who may incline a private bargain, may treat with the proprietor, or Walter Scott writer to the signet.

The articles of roup, rental, and progress may be seen in the hands of the said Walter Scott; and copies of these, with the title-deeds, in the hands of the said William Smith.